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New Hork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY MONDAY, JULY 5, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Troops opened fire on a mob of rioters at Simla, India, dispersing them and wounding and capturing their leader. ——
Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the floods caused by the rising of the river Garonne. floods caused by the rising of the river Garonne.

France. — A body of coolies were attacked near Boya, India, by a band of armed tribesmen from the Tochi Valley. — The Powers have sent a collective note to the Porte protesting against the quibbling and dilatory tactics of Tewlik Pacha in the peace negotiations. — In a bleycle race of thirty-one miles at Paris, J. W. Stocks was defeated by "Tom" Linton. DOMESTIC.-The Republican members of the

Senate Finance Committee decided to offer no more amendments to the Tariff bill; the Senate is expected to pass the bill this week. — A woman and her daughter were drowned in Long Pond, near West Point, and also a sergeant who swam to their rescue. — Hardin Parrish shot himself at a sanitarium in Saratoga, where he was being treated for insomnia. — An advance in wages was conceded to the tinplate workers as a result of the wages conference at Pittsburg. — A storm caused \$200,000 dam-Pittsburg — A storm caused \$200,000 damage in and near Duluth. — Intense heat continues throughout the West; at Akron, Ohio, the heat started a \$100,000 fire. — Many delegates to the conference of the Populist party arrived in Nashville, Tenn.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Many ministers was killed

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warm. The temperature yesterday: Highest, S3 degrees; lowest, 74; average, 77%.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or country homes, can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for 3 months. The address will be changed as often as

desired. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.78 per month, or \$4.85 for 3 months, postage prepaid. Address changed as desired.

THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

The offering of a provision for a bounty on beet sugar was a step which cost some delay, rendered another hot day's session nearly fruitless, excited some antagonism of feeling, furnished the Nebraska Populist a chance to pose as more ready than the Democrats to help Western farmers, and gave the countenance of the Senate Flnance Committee to a measure which would add nothing to revenue, but would increase expenditure. If the withdrawal of the amendment by the committee is evidence that its proposal was not calculated to promote speedy action on the Tariff bill, it seems strange that the committee consented to offer it without sufficient inquiry to disclose the obstacles which it had to meet. The measure of the utmost importance was pending, for no better reason than to place the Democrats in an embarrassing position, is of course inadmissible and unjust to the committee. But its sible to classify State officers on this issue. lican Senators would not accept, may in a sense

be the parent of this hasty suggestion. The other proposal of the committee, to put a tax on issues and transfers of securities, has dinates on some other basis than that of imbeen received with considerable favor among substantial and reputable dealers, who hope that it might help the exchanges to limit bucket-shop and other purely gambling transactions. It is probable that the form of proposal needs enough amendment to make the tax apply to every contract to deliver certain shares in the future, as well as to an actual sale of so many shares, for otherwise the tax could be largely evaded by men and be saved annoyance, is conclusive aneasy devices. Nor will it be readily collected in any case unless the organized and responsible exchanges, in order to restrict transactions The separate examination for "fitness" which seriously injure their business, join in aiding the Government to secure complete reports of all bona-fide sales. They have the power, through their own regulations, to make it unsafe and disreputable for any member to evade the tax, and many of the best members would undoubtedly be disposed to support the Government heartly. Nevertheless, it is not well to count upon an increase of revenue based upon past reported sales of securities, since no one can estimate how much sales might be diminished by a definite tax, and it may be presumed the Senators do not overlook the technical meaning of the word transfer, and do not intend to tax only transfers on the books of a company.

The question of revenue, immediate or remote, that the pending bill as it stands would yield on imports the same as those of 1896 a greatly increased sum. So much all know, but it is equally well known that importations of many products would not be as large under fully protective duties as they have been under the Demoeratic tariff for deficit. Apart from the imports to anticipate expected duties, which will take the place of the ordinary supplies for some months to come in important branches, there remains the fact that the measure was deliberately intended to secure a greater command of the home market to American producers, and would conspicuously fail in its purpose if the importations of goods competing with important home industries were not materially diminished. own spoilsmanship. Those who wish can still tent the great business buildings which are now Nothing is more difficult than to judge how keep the merit system a working reality. Those thronging the city could stand such a test, and much a new tax will affect importations, but the whose departments are managed for spoils will other tests, is yet to be demonstrated. Those

committee has at command much valuable information in experience under the McKinley act where the new duties adopted are substantially the same as those of that act.

One thing is clear to all who have investigated the subject, that the pending bill cannot be expected in its present form to yield a large surplus revenue at first. The Senate Finance Committee indicates that this is its judgment by proposing the unusual tax on sales of securities, which, it is estimated, will yield \$10,000,000, more or less. But the committee can properly answer that the Senate itself has rendered necessary about as much addition to the revenue by the few votes which put bags and bagging, burlaps and cotton ties on the free list. If the conference committee should succeed in restoring the House duties on these articles, it is possible that the measure might safely trusted to yield adequate revenue without additional internal taxes, though of course the computations may not yet be so complete as to justify a positive statement.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The approaching visit of the French President to the Russian Czar lends timeliness to the discussion of the Franco-Russian alliance which Mr. J. B. Eustls offers in the current number of "The North American Review." Mr. Eustis has just been for four years United States Ambassador to France, and therefore may be supposed to speak with the authority of expert knowledge and with the judgment of a trained diplomat. His opinions may be taken, moreover, as certainly not hostile to France, but rather as sympathetic and benevolent toward that republic. Regarding them thus, they are by no means reassuring to the friends of France, but they may serve the useful purpose of opening some eyes to the real state of affairs, and to facts which might otherwise pass hidden beneath the glamour of fraternal celebrations and euphonious toasts. It may even be of service to the French themselves to see themselves as others see them, through the eyes of a friendly

While others look with apprehension upon the small increase, if not the actual decrease, of the French population, Frenchmen themselves are more concerned about the Russian alliance. They know their own strength, even with a stationary census. But they do not know what the Russian treaty means, to what extent their independence of action is forfelted, and the interests of the nation sacrificed for the welfare of a Power with which they have no natural sympathy. The origin of the compact is explicable. France had for twenty years been isolated, and was glad to secure at last one friend among the Powers. That was deemed better than for her to stand alone amid the hostile camps. There was also a supposition that such friendship would be reciprocal, that Russia would aid France as well as France aid Russia. If such were the case, even so paradoxical an alliance might be a good thing.

But such, as Mr. Eustis sees it, is not the case. Russia promptly made use of France, to the latter's embarrassment and shame, in robbing Japan of the fruits of the Chinese war. France was compelled to side with Chinese barbarism against Japanese civilization, and to align herself with Germany, her deadly foe. That was bad, but worse remained. In the recent reopening of the Turkish question, in relation to both Armenia and Crete, Mr. Eustis reckons that France has been made in a humiliating way the tool of Russian selfishness. She has been forced to forego the opportunity of making herself the leader of Europe and of doing a great work for humanity, and to tolerate and condone the evils of Ottoman misgovernment for the aggrandizement of Russia. On the other hand, she has failed to gain from Russia the slightest assistance in asserting her claims in Egypt, a fact which Mr. Eustis emphasizes by relating a characteristic bit of Russian diplomatic history, hitherto unpublished.

Mr. Eustis concludes, therefore, that the socalled Russian alliance is a one-sided arrangement fraught with much peril to France. There can be no affinity of sentiment, no political solidarity, between two nations so diametrically opposed to each other in all essential conditions. The danger is that the national virility of France will be destroyed by needless subserviency to Russian authority and political interests; that France will, in brief, become little more than a protectorate of Russia. Certainly that would be an unspeakable calamity, not only to France, but to the whole civilized world. It will be gratifying to see French statesmen prove all such apprehensions baseless, and to show that whether she stands alone or in alliance with any other Power. France is still France, free, enlightened and unconquerable.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The new Civil Service rules appear admirably adapted to the purpose for which they are drafted. They not only take the starch out of the fabric, but fill it as full of holes as a Troy laundry could do. The result is a garment of supposition that the proposal was made, when a exceedingly easy fit and abundant ventilation for the use of appointing officers.

Nevertheless, the very opportunities arranged for spoilsmen make it hereafter perfectly posoriginal mistake in casting aside a well-consid- men who wish to conduct their departments for ered sugar schedule which the House had the public benefit will leave all examinations adopted, and proposing one which the Republin the hands of the Civil Service Commission. Those who assume the examining function themselves will thereby exhibit themselves as wanting to get around the law and select suborpersonal competition. The pretence of the Commission's examination for "fitness" not being adequate is too transparent for belief. The action of department heads in New-York and Brooklyn, some of whom have by no means ranked as Civil Service reformers, asking the commissions to certify candidates in the old way so that they might be sure of the best swer to the assertion that good officers have trouble in getting the kind of men they want. nothing, and is intended to do nothing, but give the appointing power a chance to reward favorites. The regulations are cleverly contrived to that end. The examination is taken from an impersonal body and given to an interested officer. He has power so to mark a favorite as entirely to offset the tests of the previous examination, and if he knows the "merit" percentages he can so juggle the "fitness" figures

as to bring any name he wishes to the top. One of the most unpleasant incidents of the double examination system is the annoyance which will be caused to applicants. It does not mean simply that an examination for "merit" and one for "fitness" being passed, the candidate waits his turn, but that after passing the is not materially enlightened by the computation "merit" test he must qualify for "fitness" anew every time an appointment in his class is to be made; so that he may go through a dozen such trials and have a high rating for "fitness" in each one before he gets an appointment. This is nothing less than a hardship. The new rules are also an injustice to the many people who have already prepared themselves for the publie service and have been waiting their turn under assurance of places when vacancies occurred. A position on an eligible list is virtually a vested right, and candidates may justly complain at being compelled to pass a series of extra examinations to get work which they have already earned. The new rules throw upon State officials the responsibility for their

for a practical Civil Service law

SUMMER PROBLEMS AND PRIVILEGES. There is probably no country in the world that has so many summer resorts as this, nor any people so given to patronizing them as this. To take merely the region immediately tributary to New-York, it would be little exaggeration to say that the whole North Atlantic coast, from Mount Desert Island to Cape May, is one continuous seaside watering place. renown and scores of others scarcely less frequented. Inland there is a comparable array

that stretch are a dozen resorts of world-wide Every range of mountains or group of hills every lake and river, every cataract, glen and spring has its settlements of summer dwellers. And so it is, in varying degree, all over the land. A mighty centrifugal force each summer sends the people out from the city to the lakes, springs, mountains, shore, and wherever coolness and comfort and rest and health are to be found.

But what of the others? For there are many others. Take all the resort advertisements that crowd the broad pages of The Tribune, and multiply their number by the hundreds or in some cases thousands that will patronize each one. The total is a mere fraction of this city's population. Add to it these who can go to the near-by beaches for the day or evening when they please, and there is still left an almost innumerable multitude of those who are doomed to remain in the city all through the summer. The majority of these are dwellers in crewded tenements, where the sun shines only to burn and the wind blows only to bear the fetid odors of the streets. And of that majority a large proportion is composed of children. They are out of school, for there are no schools in summer. They have no employment, for they are too young to work, or there is no work for them. They have nothing to do but to live and to suffer the tender mercies of their stifling homes or of the simoom-smitten streets.

At least some of these, however, shall have better occupation for a time. Some thousands of them shall this summer enjoy vacations amid trees and grass and flowing streams and refreshing airs. It is beyond their power to gain such blessings for themselves. But benevolent people, in New-York and all over the land, will enable such blessings to be given to them through The Tribune Fresh Air Fund. For twenty years this work has been going on, widening its scope and increasing the number of its beneficiaries each year. This must be made a record year. The host of fresh-air children must be more numerous than ever before. The need is greater than ever before. The invitation from the country is more comprehensive than ever before. The opportunity is in all respects more auspicious than ever before. The workers and administrators of the fund are more ready and energetic than ever before. All that is needed is money, and it more plentifully than ever before. That want will surely be supplied, and this year will be made a record year in fresh-air work. The generous patrons of the fund, who have made possible its vast beneficence during this score of years, will surely not now allow the work to flag. A simple reminder of the necessities of the work will certainly prompt them to renew their contributions, and to increase them, and to do so promptly.

FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

The question of fireproof construction of buildings is always important. How vital it may be in the case of even single-story structures the Charity. Bazaar disaster in Paris and the Ellis Island fire show. In permanent edifices of many stories it is proportionately more important, so important that any wilful neglect of it may well be deemed a crime. In New-York it is more important than anywhere else, because in this city the construction of lofty and numerously tenanted buildings has been carried to an extent unknown elsewhere, and the material interests that would be sacrificed in a serious conflagration are much greater than in any other American city.

There is no use in discussing anything else as a substitute for fireproof construction, or as a saving resort in a case of fire. The city is to be expected to provide an efficient Fire Department for all ordinary purposes. To require it to provide one that could cope with fires at the tops of buildings twenty to thirty stories high would be unreasonable and unjust. Fire-escapes and other devices may be adopted. They are at best makeshifts for emergencies, totally inadequate to any real obviation of the dangers and losses of fire. Precautions against fires occurring within the buildings themselves are equally incomplete, for every building is subject to attack from the outside. The only safe plan is to require every building to be made thoroughly proof against fire, whether the fire assails it from without or occurs within its own walls. That this can be done is beyond further question. The question is whether it is being done in all the great new buildings which so numerously are being multiplied in all parts of the city.

This is not difficult to determine. A building to be fireproof must be constructed so far as possible of fireproof material, that is, of material that will neither burn nor, when attacked by intense heat, bend or disintegrate. The outer walls must be of such material to afford protection from the flames of adjoining conflagrations. The floors and stairs must be, to prevent an internal fire from spreading from story to story. The partitions, down to the smallest, must be, to prevent a fire from spreading from room to room. It is therefore evident that walls of iron, which will melt or bend or warp, or of marble or any stone that will crumble before intense heat, are not to be considered fireproof. Nothing will answer the purpose but hard brick or some stone that will resist great heat, and walls of these must be sufficiently thick to protect against any attack the intercal structure and contents of the building. The floors and partitions may have steel or iron framework, but every bit of metal must be fully protected from heat by fireproof and nonconducting tiles or other material. Then the

building may be considered fireproof. The making of such buildings is possible and easy. It has been done in this city. The first, in point of date of construction, of all the modern tall office buildings is a noteworthy example. It is a statement, not of a theory, but of a demonstrated fact, that The Tribune Building is fireproof. It answers perfectly the requirements of such a structure. Its external walls are of a material and a strength sufficient to resist the attacks of fire and heat should all its neighbors be transformed into raging furnaces. Every floor and partition in it, from cellar to roof, is impermeable by fire, and every metal post and girder perfectly protected. You may fill one room with oil-sonked kindling-wood and set it afire, and the fire will burn itself out without injuring the rest of the building, or even disturbing the occupants of the next room. That is no idle boast. It has been demonstrated by actual experience. A fire has occurred in The Tribune Building so furious and intense that the entire contents of one room were utterly consumed, even the steel and bronze gas fixtures and other metal work being melted and made indistinguishable in the ashes. Yet all the time men remained at their desks in the next room, in safety and comfort, and the occupants of other floors were not even

show the character and purpose of their plea who observe how they are built may draw their | and he modestly declines to rank himself in that own conclusions. It is a matter to which the municipal government must look as one of official duty, the tenants of buildings for their own safety, and, it may confidently be added, the owners and builders for the sake of permanent profit. No building should be sanctioned by the government or patronized by tenants which is not secure against fire; and no building will in the long run pay so well as that which is thus secure.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. Wall Street has had its reaction, and the char-

acter and extent of it prove about the most encouraging feature of the year's record. After an unbroken rise of six weeks, averaging for all active stocks, good and bad, \$4 18 per share, or 9 per cent, this reaction has left the average lower for the week by exactly 10 cents per share, or a fifth of 1 per cent. Even this small loss was due to light-waisted realizing because day 14 cents per share higher than last Sat- Atalanta's boar. Their use of it was in perverurday. Nor is this all. The market visibly broadened, and while sales reached 1,731,630 alone responsible. That consideration, however, shares, of which the nine largest railway issues supplied 715,047, and the three largest trusts 470,325, there were sales of all other stocks aggregating 545, 08 shares. The realizing decline in some which had most advanced only kept step with the buying of many others which had either way \$1 per share or more five railway stock. stocks declined while fourteen advanced, and three trusts declined, while ten advanced. Of all stocks thirty-four advanced more or less, thirteen closed the same, and twenty-seven declined more or less. These details, to men who know the Street at all, tell the whole story and show that until conditions are distinctly changed the word reaction means "new start." Distinct change in condition is entirely possible, it is sensible to remember. Crops might be greatly injured just at this season. The outbreak of labor troubles might become serious. Foolishness or treachery might yet endanger the revenue bill in the Senate. These or other changes of which there is now no symptom might at any moment cause revision of opinion about the present value of securities. It is of consequence, though, that the country is not in a panicky mood, and its business has been so cautious that a setback would not of necessity bring any disaster. Realizing this, experienced judges feel that there is a sounder basis than usual for the confidence which prevails. The strike of bituminous coal miners appears to be more generally supported in some quarters at the start than in others, which is natural because the conditions and earnings of the miners have not been nearly the same in different districts. The required uniformity in rate of wages per ton would make it inevitable, if there were no other cause, that some mines or districts must secure more demand and business than others, and be able to give fuller employment and larger actual wages. The tinplate workers have secured an advance in wages proportioned to the advance expected in duties, and will resume work at once, and this settlement renders more probable the adjustment of other difficulties in the iron industry. Crops not only sustain no loss, but thus far

are gaining so rapidly, according to current accounts, that estimates of a month ago are quite generally thrown aside as obsolete. A large quantity of wheat has already been harvested, and in Southern California the crop is pronounced the largest ever grown; the harvest well under way in Oregon promises a great increase over last year, and Texas and Kansas are rejoicing in heavy crops. Throughout the more northern States the outlook appears remarkably favorable, and trade reports show a distinct expansion of business and increase of confidence Cotton prospects have also improved in most quarters, though in some there is need of rain, and important injury may result if drouth continues. The plant has been forced forward so rapidly that the crop does not seem as late as was expected, beyond the districts actually overflowed. The advance of an eighth in price since last Monday has been due to fear rather than to injury, and the average for June, 7.75 cents, is practically the same as for May, a consider able improvement over 7 cents at one time, and

7.19 cents average in February. The end of the wheat year has left on hand a comparatively small stock, variously estimated at 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels. The average price for June, 75.77 cents at Newfor the half-year ending with June 9.47 cents above last year's. The range from 60.87 cents last July to 92.12 in December, and back to 73.62 in June, has been unusually wide. The total exports appear to have been about 146,000,000 bushels, of which 121,963,890 were from Atlantic ports, against 96,736,481 last year. If the new crop should exceed last year's as much as many expect, it would probably mean quite low prices, so that some injury, if presently reported, might be not in all aspects a misfortune. The movement of cotton in July has been larger than in 1895 from the maximum crop, and spinners' takings have been larger, and 8,296,240 bales came into sight before July 1 during the crop year. The cotton mills are not just now increasing activity, but with a waiting market for goods some are closing or reducing wages. Enormous sales of wool continue, 256,000,000 pounds in the half-year, against 102,000,000 last year; and, while mostly speculative, they are swelled by the mills, which are receiving rather better orders than are expected between seasons, with a fair prospect for a small advance in prices for the next season if improvement holds.

The vast output of Mesaba iron ore, with a decline of 25 cents from early prices, the blowing in of some large furnaces, and the extreme low prices for pig-iron, billets and finished products, are facts apparently contradictory, and cause some disappointment. But the operations of great rival combinations are based not alone upon the present demand, but upon a prospective increase, and their plans to secure a large share of it. Extremely low prices may help to keep off competitors and to provide a basis for demanding a large percentage in any future combination. Meanwhile, the demand for finished products still increases, if due allowance is made for the season, though it is not yet enough to keep all works fully employed. The usual stoppage of many establishments for a season will be of greater or less duration, it is likely, according to the success met in arranging the wages scales. The boot and shoe industry has for two months been shipping less than in either of the previous five years, but partly because its shipments to April 30 had been larger than in any previous year except 1895. No change appears of late in prices, though sole leather has declined a little. Hides have again advanced at Chicago, and, except in one week after the November election, are higher than at any other time since October 16, 1895. The course of foreign trade is not at the time especially disheartening, although imports continue very heavy, especially in drygoods. But the increase compared with last year does not indicate aggregate imports in June much exceeding \$70,-000,000 in value, while the increase of 20 per cent in domestic exports from New-York indicates an aggregate of about \$80,000,000 for the

Progressive euchre is abolished in Montana. That other gamble of buying mines is also somewhat unpopular at present.

The Rev. James Allen, pastor of the Metropolitan Church of Toronto, declines the degree of D. D., proffered him by the Syracuse Univerconscious of what was going on. To what exsity, and says that he objects to the granting of such degrees excepting "to men of very remarkable and distinguished ability and scholarship," | jun

category. This decision does him more honor than the appendix to his name of any academic initials whatever, and is worthy of a more general adoption than it is at all likely to receive.

produces agreeable initial effects, but its after consequences are discouraging. At the Mille Lacs Agency, in Minnesota, five are dead from over-indulgence in this fluid, supplied by a local trader and drunk in profusion by the Indians on account of the alcohol which it contained. Those who could not get any hair oil, and therefore survive, are scouring every part of the reservation for the purpose of bringing the braves together, in order that they may take summary vengeance on the purveyor of the fluid. It does not appear that he is really to blame. He probably did not in express terms sell the capillary restorer as a beverage. It is more likely that he asserted its potency to make the uprooted scalplock grow again, flourishing upward like the tail of the holidays, as the average closed on Fri- of an army mule or the bristles on the back of sion of its intended purpose for which they were will have little weight with the survivors, particularly if they can get hold of some more hair then proceed to take the scalp of the trader supplying the fluid, leaving him to grow another with the aid of such invigorants as he may hapnot been active, and of the stocks which moved pen to have on hand among his remnants of

PERSONAL.

An English paper says that Florence Nightingale received her Christian name from the town in which she was born-Florence, Italy. Her name is not Nightingale, but Shore, her father being a Not-tingham barker who inherited the estates of Peter Nightingale on condition that he assume the name."

"The St. James's Budget" reports a pathetic inconnection with the recent visit of the Empress Eugénie to Athens. When she was leaving the hotel in order to return to her yacht some Frenchmen belonging to the Phil-Hellenic Legion who had assembled outside uncovered respectfully, and one of their number, advancing a few paces, said to Her Majesty: "Madame, we come from a war which has proved as unfortunate as yours." The Empress, who appeared much moved, stopped and caused some money to be distributed to her distressed countrymen. It is thirty years since she was last in Athens. Frenchmen belonging to the Phil-Hellenic Legion

The French artist, M. François Louis Français, who died recently, at the age of eighty-two, was the last representative of the old school of French painters. He was of humble origin, and in early youth was apprenticed to a bookseller. But talent for painting had already begun to manifest talent for painting had already begun to manif-itself, and in his spare time he devoted all his e-ergies to its cultivation, with such success that the time he attained his majority he was able support himself as an artist. After studying un-Gigoux, he became an exhibitor at the Salon ju-sixty years ago. In the next few years he w much influenced by Corot, of whose friendship ever remained proud.

"The Philadelphia Record" says: "On the spot where Benjamin Franklin stood when he sent up his kite to 'wrest the lightning from the skies,' and where he later laid the cornerstone of the old University of Pennsylvania, will be shortly erected a versity of Pennsylvania, will be shortly erected a handsome bronze statue of the philosopher as a gift to the city from Justus C. Strawbridge. It will be in bronze of heroic proportions, representing Franklin seated on a colonial chair, attired in the loose robe which is given to him in one of his most famous portraits. From the pedestal on which the statue will rest the latter will rise to a height of nine feet, and the proportions will be about once and a half life size.

A Viennese journal, the "Neues Wiener Tageblatt," calls attention to the curicus fact that when the Ring Theatre, in Vienna, was burned with great loss of life, one of the other playhouses of the Austrian capital was playing Pattleron's "Le Monde ou I'on S'ennule"; that when the Stadt Theatre, in Vienna, was burned another theatre in the city was playing "Le Monde ou I'on s'ennule," and that on the evening of the day when the fire in the Charity Bazaar in Paris took place the Théatre Françals was announced to play "Le Monde ou I'on s'ennule."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the American Philological Association will be held at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday.

College, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday.

This story is located in Maine: The other day a farmer from X— called on his new neighbors, who had just moved from the city, and found the women all wrapped up in shawls and coats and rugs, sneezing and shivering as though suffering from hay fever and ague, while a cold stove stood in the corner. "Why, I'll just step round and bring over an armful of wood for you and build up a fire," said the farmer. "Oh, dear, no!" replied the dames in chorus, "we don't want to build a fire. We must wait until the baby swallows in the chimney can fly." The farmer's notion is that the city people will shiver a good while, for the swallows believe in raising big families and everybody's sticking to the family nest.—(Lewiston Journal.

"The Atlanta Constitution" says that a Methodist Bishop was preaching a sermon on the York, was about 12 cents above last year's, and vanity of dress, and incidentally alluded to people who wore velvet and gold ornaments. After the sermon a distinguished member of his conference approached him and said: "Now, Bishop, I know you were striking at me, for I have a velvet vest and a heavy watch chain!" The Bishop smiled, passed his hand over the vest, touched the chain and then said, with a merry twinkle in his eye: "No, really, Brother B., for the vest you wear is only cotton velvet, and I am half-persuaded that your watch chain is brass!"

There are 250,000 words in the English language, and most of them were used on Sunday by a woman who discovered after coming out of church that her new hat was adorned with a tag on which was written: "Reduced to 6s. 11%d."—(Tit-Bits.

Says M. G. Mulhall in "The North American Review": "The condition of the Southern States is unsatisfactory, not merely because in education, industry and wealth they are much behind the rest of the Union, but because, owing to want of facilities, their resources are not properly developed. It is true that one-third of the population is colored, but, even allowing for this fact, there is no reason why the South is not altogether on a par with one of its own States, Texas, which has 22 per cent of its population colored. With regard to the number of its inhabitants, Texas has 45 per cent more railways, 110 per cent more banks than the other States of the South, and each of its hands employed in farming produces nearly three times as much. More schools, more railways, more banks, are needed in the Southern States, and if persevering efforts are made in this direction the results will certainly prove successful."

We have reason to believe that the military authorities are almost desperate at the present position of recruiting. The Guards are several hundred below their proper strength, and there are scarcely any recruits coming forward, while the men who might have renewed their three years' engagements are, in view of the movement now ordered to Gibraitar, declining to continue their service. There is no doubt if the foreign movement of the Guards was to Egypt instead of to Gibraitar the falling off in the recruiting would be nothing like so marked, but Gibraitar has a bad name, both for heavy routine duty, sickliness (partiy caused by the abundant ginshops) and other reasons.—(London Chronicle.

Many modern Englishmen dislike the lines in the

"Confound their politics, Frustrate their knavish tricks, On Thee our hopes we fix, And the Dean of Rochester has suggested the fol-

lowing in their place: "Keep us from plague and dearth, Turn Thou our woes to mirth, And over all the earth Let there be peace."

dicates that culture has its drawbacks: Mistress-Why, Mary, do you know you have burned this steak almost to a crisp?

Maid-Yes, mem; but I was so intent upon read-ing an article upon "The Ideal Cook" that I didn't even smell the steak burning.

The extent to which the cycling craze has taken possession of our colonial cousins is shown by the remark just made by Judge Gaunt, the father of Mary Gaunt, the popular Australian realistic Bush novellst, that if things went on as at present it would soon be necessary to constitute a special court for the hearing of cycling cases. So many disputes have arisen in connection with cycling—so many collisions, so many actions for reckless scorching—that Judge Gaunt confesses he is quite unable to cope with the new and enormous field of jurisprudence thus opened up.—(Londor Sun.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

GERMANY TO BAR AMERICAN CYCLES. Germany is about to introduce heavy protective duties against all American bicycles. The Association of German Cycle Makers has lately sub-Hair oil as an aboriginal beverage no doubt mitted to the Government a long petition in favor of such a course, on the plea that American wheels are cutting out those of German make. The Gov.

> TELEGRAMS TO LAKE NYASSA .- According to dispatches just received in London, Lake Nyassa is now in telegraphic communication with the East African coast and with England, Large quantities of telegraph material are on their way into the interior of the Dark Continent for the purpose of carrying the line north and south as quickly as possible. Indeed, the only obstacle to the comple-tion within a few months of a direct land line from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo is the con-dition of the Soudan from 300 miles below Khar-toum to 300 miles above it.

KNEIPP CURE ESTABLISHMENTS COL-LAPSE .- "The moment our Herr Pfarrer dies all will come to an end," predicted the parishioners of the late Monsignor Knelpp, so famous for his coldwater cures in Germany. This prophecy is now in a fair way of fulfilment, for from several quarters news has been received of the collapse with heavy liabilities of Kneipp-cure establishments, that at Bussnang having failed with debts to the tune of \$200,000, the creditors being for the most part poor people. The priest Engster, who was at the head of it, has absconded, and a war-rant is out for his arrest.

A BRITISH INDUSTRY KILLED OFF.-The last of the English manufactories of beet sugar, namely, that of the Messrs, Roper, at Lavenham, has been obliged to close its doors, owing to the Continental bounty system. Offered for sale, it has found no purchasers. This marks the death of what promised at one time to prove a profitable British industry.

DUEL OF CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.-Thanks to the encouragement which Emperor William has accorded to the practice of duelling, it is now being adopted by the medical profession in Germany. A couple of physicians summoned in consultation be-came involved at the bedside of the patient in so vehement a dispute with regard to the character of the malady and of its treatment that they concluded to fight the matter out. The conflict took place on the outskirts of Bonn, on the Rhine, one of the combatants, Dr. Fischer, receiving a bullet in the chest which killed him instantly. This may be said to constitute an altogether new departure in what is known to laymen as "medical etiquette."

BULGARIA ADOPTS OUR CALENDAR-Bulgaria has resolved to adopt at once a much-needed reform, hitherto blocked by ecclesiastical prejudice-namely, the Gregorian calendar, which is in tries of the world except Russia and the Balkan States. It is believed, however, that, once Bul-garia sets the fashion, not only Servia, Rumania, Montenegro and Greece will follow the example, but likewise Russia, the Czar himself being in favor of the change.

RELIEF FOR SIBERIAN EXILES.-Siberian exlies now proceed almost the entire distance by rail instead of on foot, and the recently opened line terminus of the Transcontinental Railway, now permits the prisoners to perform that part of the journey in forty hours, instead of a month. The various roadside lock, ps., which have been the scene of so many frightful outrages, are to be used no longer as prisons, but as elementary schools.

MEDICAL REFORM IN CHINA .- In London Paris, Berlin and Vienna a large number of Chinese have arrived recently for the purpose of studying medicine. They have been dispatched to Europe for the purpose by the express orders of the young Emperor, who has come to the conclu-sion that Western medicine is superior to the popu-lar Chinese remedies, consisting of wasps nests, rats' tails, dogs' eyes and every kind of filth and abomination.

WHY THEY BREAK THE COIN .- Thousands of French silver five-franc pieces annually disappear from circulation. This, according to an official announcement just made by the French Government, is due to a queer belief. When the great Emperor Napoleon first put these coins into circulation it was difficult to induce the people to adopt them. Accordingly, he caused a story to be circulated to the effect that one of the coins concealed in its interior a check for 160,000 francs, written on asbestos paper, and directing the Bank of France to pay the finder the money all in five-franc sliver pieces. It is in the hope of discovering this probably mythical check that so many thousands of five-franc pieces are broken in half every year.

LADY WALLACE'S GIFT VALUED AT \$22,000. 000 .- Government experts have just completed their valuation of the pictures and art treasures of one kind and another bequeathed to the English nation by Lady Wallace, who during her lifetime was barred from presentation at court and subjected to much unkindly ostracism by English society. The value is set down officially at the enormous sum of value is set down officially at the enormous sum of \$22,000,000. The Government has decided to keep the collection where it is—that is to say, in Heriford House, which the State is now about to acquire for the purpose.

ENGLAND PERMITS EXPERIMENTAL MAR-RIAGES .- England enjoys the questionable tion of being the only civilized country in the world which not only tolerates but actually encourages experimental marriages. True, these marriages do not take place in England, but in the Andaman Islands, which are used as a penal settlement for Indians and Burmese convicts. The greater part of the convicts are men who are permitted to enjoy the freedom of the islands (of the class known in American penitentiaries as "trusties"), and they American penitentiaries as "trusties"), and they are allowed to marry women convicts who have completed four years of their time. The marriage takes place before the Governor, a British officer, whereupon the woman is handed over to the man, not for better or for worse, but for a seven days trial. At the espiration of that term, if both are satisfied, they return to the Governor's office and he officially declares the union as final or definite. Otherwise the man goes his way and the woman returns to her routine of work in the fall.

PAN-AMERICANS LEAVE ST. LOUIS.

A RECEPTION AT THE SPANISH CLUB BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE FOR CHICAGO,

Louis, July 4.-The Pan-American tourists spent as restful a Sunday as the boom and sputter of gun and the fire-cracker would permit. The shooters began to get in their noisy work last night, and as to many of the visitors it was the first experience of a "Glorious Fourth," they were stirred by the enthuriasm of a patriotism that cannot even "close over Sunday." The morning was left to the disposal of the

party, and with the mercury flirting with the century mark most of them elected to stay indoors, although some went to church. It was nearly 4 o'clock when the local committee appeared with its line of carriages for the park drive. had been no abatement in the heat, and some members of the delegation declined to trust them-

members of the delegation declined to trust themselves to the blazing sun. Those who went, however, had a pleasant three hours. The journey was
principally through Forest Park, with a stop for
the concert at Tower Grove.

The formal farewell to St. Louis was made at
the Spanish Club to-night. President James A.
Reardon welcomed the party to the clubhouse,
and told them it was their home whenever they
might come to St. Louis. He spoke of the purposes
of the tour and assured them of the regret of the
city and the club that their stay must be so brief.
James Arbuckle followed with a Spanish address,
and several of the delegates replied in terms of
gratitude for their reception and treatment here.

The visitors started on their special train for
Chicago.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

AN UNFORTUNATE TIME. From The Rochester Herald.

It is most unfortunate, just at a moment when business shows signs of reviving, that the coal miners should go out on a strike. Their action cannot fail to have, as we pointed out yesterday, a depressing effect upon business.

IMPOLITIC.

At the Hospital.—Lady Visitor—And are you fond of flowers, my good woman?

The Good Woman—Flowers, is it? Well, I am that, mem.

Lady Visitor—Now, what kind of flowers shall I bring you next time I come?

The Good Woman—If it be no inconvenience, I wouldn't mind some cabbage and greens.—(Boston Transcript.

The Good Woman—If it be no inconvenience, I wouldn't mind some cabbage and greens.—(Boston Transcript.)

The gibbonette from "The Boston Transcript" in
WILL END DISASTROUSLY.

IT WILL END DISASTROUSLY.

From The New-York Commercial Advertiser. From The New-York Commercial Advertiser.

It is not necessary to assume that the miners have no cause for complaint in order to condemn them for taking their tools from the pits this week, as they are expected to do, and refusing to return until their demand for higher wages is granted. No doubt, they sincerely believe that they have a real grievance, and perhaps they have. But a strike at the present time, when a multitude of workingmen are eagerly seeking employment everywhere, could hardly fail to end disastrously for the strikers.

GENERAL SYMPATHY THEIRS.

From The Buffalo Courier. The sympathy of the country will be with the striking miners, but whether they can accomplish anything by striking is a question.